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When it's time to take a fall out of your summer suit. It's time to call in yours and call on us for a substitute. Call and examine our new and complete line of Fall Suitings, Hats and Shoes.

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FOR SALE

THE MICHIGAN HOUSE.

orner of Cak and Sixth Streets, Red Jacket. Lot 23 and 24, block 13, Calumet, known as the George's property on Lake Lindon road. Lots 1 and 2, block 9, Tamarack City.

Also improved and unimproved Farm Lands for sale and to lease. A large lot of Timbered Lands, in this and adjoining county, for sale. Abstracts of Title furnished. Taxes paid or non-residents.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. J. A. SHERMAN. Room S. Strobel Bld. Houghton. Mich.

B. R. TIME-TABLES.

Passenger Trains on M. R. R. R.

In Effect December 29, 1895.

Gia.	am Lr		Ar	p m	p m	8.0
* 45 17 17	4.00	Red Jack	et	8,307	3,40	10.1
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Fasseuger Trains on H. & C. R. R

in Effect December 19 1895.

a see en en 13 133 Law	Ar p m	p m a m
4.45 (0.1) 3.00	Lake Lincen 8.20	2,30 9.5
141 10 1 5 00	Linwood 8,18	2.28 9.58
7 8 15 2 6 15	8 L Linden 8.15	2.25 9.50
* 58 19 \$ 5 10		1.20 9.45
4 04 12 B1 5 19	Woodside8.01	2.11 9.36
8 N 97 5 99	Dollar Bay 7.58	2.08 9 33
4.25 12 55 5.40	Hancock 7.40	1.50 9.15
1.40 1.10 5 58	HoughtonT.30	1.40 9.05
ampmpm Ar	Lypm	pm am
Dally *Daily	except Sunday.	

McGLYNN BROS.,

CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS

O' all kinds of brick and stone work.

Prices on application.

HANCOCK MICH.

For Rent. NEW STORE BUILDING

In the Kauth Block, Hancock.

Finished with hardwood floors, plate-glass ent, etc. Apply to A. Kauth, on the

THE





Time Table:

In effect September 14, 1896. TRAINS LEAVE HOUGHTON. TRAINS ARRIVE HOUGHTON

For tickets, time tables and other informs tion apply to J. H. FORD. Ticket Agt.
Red Jacket Mich.

Map of



LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION



SOLID TRAINS FAST TIME! PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPING CARS. All coupon agents on the Northern Pent stands of the Leave to the Milwaukee A Northern R. B.

Commercial Art. Hepublic Mich.

GROHOF H. HEAFFORD.

General Passenger Ags. Obleago.

The Slayer of George Shelden Found Yesterday.

A Bullet Wound in His Arm.

A Revolver With Five Exploded Cartridges Found in His Pocket Other News.

The remains of Felix Demonthier, the dayer of George Shelden, were recovered from Portage Lake yesterday alternoor shortly after 5 o'clock. The body was caught by the grappling books of one of the searching party that has been at work since Monday morning, when the finding of the hat convinced those interested that the lake had claimed the Frenchman.

The body was found within thirty feet of the first crib out from the Houghton shore, exactly where the telltale blood marks had indicated he had jumped.

All the dragging of the two days after the murder and the dynamite had apparently not touched the remains, which were in a good state of preservation. The dynamite too had been fired very close to the spot.

As the searchers were towing the body to shore the coat was pulled up over the send and from the hip pocket was immediately seen the fatal revolver. After being viewed by the coroner's jury the body was taken to Krellwitz's undertak ing rooms and a careful examination was

A bullet wound was found in the left arm. The shot had gone through in a direction from the inside of the arm out about two inches below the elbow.

The revolver found in Demonthier's pocket was ot 38 calibre. It is a fiveshooter and the chamber contained five exploded cartridges.

The finding of the body relieves the awful uncertainty of the poor wife and also assures her of the \$2,000 life insurance which her husband carried in the Maccabee society. Mr. Demonthier's funeral will take place tomorrow.

The finding of the pistol on Demon chier's body would almost look as there were two pistols in the affray as young Hosking in his evidence at the coroner's inquest over Mr. Shelden yesday afternoon and before Demonthier's body was found, swore that he was the first to see Mr. Shelden after the shooting and at that time a pistol was lying by Mr. Shelden's shoulder. He stated that when Miss Morgan came over to see the body he told her to be careful as there was a pistol laying there. Miss Morgan in her evidence said that when she approached Mr. Shelden who was lying on the ground, she remembers that Hosking rold her to be careful of something, but she could not remember what it was he referred to. Young Hosking, however, appeared positive it was a pistol he warned her against and explained minnrely the position in which he said it was

Fred Barrett, the electrician of the Peninsula Electric Light company, had a most unpleasant experience Sunday and Monday while hunting partridge. He with a party went out from Lake Lin uen. They divided appointing a rende your, when the others came togethe Sunday afternoon Barrett did not show up. The others searched for him until dark and then returned to Lake Linden to organize a searching party.

Mr. Barrett was really lost most o Sunday. He had to spend the night in the woods and early Monday morning struck the Tobacco river which he fol lowed down to the lake. Here be turned south and though not sure of his direc tion, started to walk knowing he would strike either the entry or the Lac LaBelle About 7 o'clock he came to Robert's quay. Prosper Roberts was there and let him have a saddle horse and he reached Lake Linden where he found the party about to set off to search for him. Monday morning the electric light peo

ple at Houghton chartered a tog which they sent to the mouth of Tobacco river with instructions to fire guns and try and attract Mr. Barrett there. The tug arrived at the river only a short time after Mr. Barrett left walking down the shore and as there was no way to call them off the party remained there all day returning to the entry at night when

they learned of the lost man's return. Mr. Barrett, though he had a most un pleasant experience, did not lose his head, but took the only way out of his diffi-

culty. Supt. Shields will, as soon as the necessary permit is gotten from the government, fill in under the trestlework running away from the bridge on the Houghton side of the lake. This piece of trestle is hard to keep in order and has been the bone of the rondmaster's existence. When a good rock filling surrounds it there will be no cause to lear for the safety of trains. The draw of the bridge is also going to be strengthened by cables from the ends up over the center arches

A Fit Guaranteed. Having just returned from Chicago.

where I finished a full course in cutting and fitting, and having one of the latest drafting machines, I am prepared to do a fine class of dressmaking and ensure a perfect fit. Am also prepared to take in sewing at home, or will engage to go out MISS PENPHASE, by the day.

If forty pilgrims can be gathered to gether here, the cheap rate of \$9.10 will be made to Canton, Ohio, the home of McKinley; the route is to St. Ignace by rail; to Detroit, for a thirteen hours'stop and then to Cleveland by D. & C. boat and to Canton by rail, returning the

BILLY AND THE OTHER PEL-

It will be seen that some of the answers to Mr. Bryan's grandiloquent questions may mean the contrary of what he sup-

Rifly-Come, all ye horny-banded sons of toll. And likewise farmers, and all men in debt; Would'st know where you are at, and how to get As rich as Vanderbitt or Hanna is? The Other Fellows—You bet:

Bully-Then watch my curves, you men of common clay.

1'll talk, and talk, and talk to you all My tongue is silver, and my pockets From taint of gold in drive.

Billy-They say to you that two and two make That water has no power to climb a hill Will you take stock in such confounded traisli,

Or sling It in their teeth? The Other Feilows-We will! We will! Billy-They say a dollar worth a hundred

conts
is better than a dollar half as good;
That bread should not be dear; that
men should work;
And all such stuff. Could you—
ther Fellows—We could, we could.

Billy-1 say, could you, as tillers of the soil, Could you, as men with heavy debts t Could you, who work from morn till dewey eve, Eat live-cent bread— The Other Fellows—Well, we should say!

Billy-Or work, I say, your very lives away For one gold coin per day when yo For one gold coin per us, could get Two silver coins? Have ye sunk down so low? blinded fools? so low?

Are ye poor, blinded fools?

The Other Fellows—Not yet, not yet.

Billy- 'Tis well. Ah! friends, I ask not fo Your little votes—to THAT I could not stoop; But well I know you'll cast your ballot November next—
The Other Fellows -To put you in the soup

Mr. and Mrs. Carl A. Silfven and family left this morning for Great Falls, Mont. where they will reside for the future, Mr Silfven having secured a lucrative position in one of the foundries there. The best wishes of a host of triends go with them to their western home.

Mr. Plumley, of Vermont, failed to reach Hancock last evening, and the meeting was addr -sed by Hon, T. B Dunstan, C. A. Wright and Robert H Shields. St. Patrick's Hall was packed to the doors. The Quincy band played on the street and afterward in the hall.

A harvest social will be given by the boys of company A, Boys' Brigade in the parlors of the Congregational church on Friday evening, October 16. A good supper will be served after which the boys will entertain their guests with an exhibition drill.

There will be a meeting of Lake Superior Lodge, Knights of Pythias, beld Thursday evening and all members are especially requested to attend as business of considerable importance is to be trans

Rev. J. E. Reilly returned from Marjuette yesterday, where the evening betore he gave his illustrated lecture on Ireland to a large and delighted audience

The Maccabees Tent at Chassell will give its third annual ball next Friday evening and a number of the Bees from Houghton and Hancock will go down.

John Hoffenbacker went to Milwauke yesterday to visit relatives.

Phrygian Cap and the Knout. The French republic, thanks to the alliance between the Phrygian cap and the knout, has done its best to make its soil insecure for those who fled from the tyranny of czardom. Among Russian exiles living at Zurich, Geneva, and Lansanne spies have latterly been introduced, even in the guise of alleged lady students of the same nationality. In England alone proscribed Russians are free, and in England, partly in consequence of their contact with the quiet peration of parliamentary institutions, partly on account of a change of feeling among the cultured classes of their own country, men like Stepniak, the author of "Underground Russia" and kindred works, who once had a hand in the flerce active fight against autocracy by all available means of irregular war fare, have gradually ceased to be connected with the organization of so called terroristic attempts. Their Londo monthly organ, Free Russia, shows how much they have moderated their de-

If the young emperor would only consent to the introduction of some kind of representative assembly, such as all European nations have and as even the sultan had adopted shortly before Turkey was beaten down by the armies of Alexander II, the reigning czar would rally around him many are at present his adversaries in what is believed to be the camp of the most extreme party. - North American Review

None to Waste.

The author of "Campaigning in South Africa and Egypt" gives a pertinent illustration of the virtue there is in necessity. He had been asked by friendly Boer in Africa to go out shooting. Accordingly, be writes, I took a rifle and a bag of cartridges and set out for the appointed spot. When I met my friend, he said:

"What have you got in that bagyour dinner?" "No," I answered, "cartridges.

Whereupon he roared with laughter. You Englishmen must be very rich, "They cost sixpence apiece said he.

"Where are yours?" I asked. "In this," he answered, tapping his double barreled riffe.
"You don't intend to shoot much?"

"Two spring buck are all I can carry. "Suppose you miss!"
"Nobody misses when a cartridge osts sixpence."

There was something instructive in the remark. It perhaps proved why the Boers had, in 1881, beaten the English, for the Boer, unwilling to waste his ammunition, will aim and take down his rifle a dozen times, until he is satisfied that he is going to get some-

thing for his cartridge.

On the occasion in question my friend got his two bucks, while I fired five cartridges and got one.

Jerusalem has been partly or wholly burned 17 times, each great conflagra-tion being kindled when the city was taken by a besieging force.

The Hebrew figures place the date of

GOV. ALTGELD ON FINANCE

(Continued from Page 2.) rocky any server nere to drive out of en

Let us first look at this theory. The greatest markets for most American products were in Europe. Whatever affected prices of commodities which were shipped there in the end affected the prices of commodities there is the prices of commodities there is the prices of commodities which were shipped there. there in the end affected the prices of com-modities at home. Let us suppose that there was no silver in circulation in the Unit-ed States; that, as Mr. Schurz intimates, it was all in circulation in Europe. Then it was doing the work of money in Europe, it was doing a work there which would otherwise have had to be done by gold. It practically displaced that much gold over there and permitted the gold to flow elsewhere. It increased the volume of money in the world, and in that way affected prices for the world, not simply in any one country, but for the world. Un-der those conditions, so far as prices were concerned, it made little difference wheth-er the owners of silver bullion brought it to our mints to be coined or took it to Eu to our mints to be coined or took it to Eu-ropean mints to be coined. In either case it helped to swell the volume of money in the world, it helped to do the business of the world and helped to fix the standard of prices of property. Mr. Schurz knew this fact, and I therefore submit that when he at the outset tried to treat the question as a local one and to conceal from view the fact that if silver was circulating in Europe it was just as good as if it wer circulating here, so far as prices were con cerned, he was not making a fair presenta cernod, he was not making a late presenta-tion of the question. I do not care to use severer language, although I am aware that if a man speaking for the silver side was to pursue such a course he would be vehemen ly denounced as a pettifogger.

Coinage In This Country. Now let us look at the facts in regard to the coinage of silver in this country. It is true that Jefferson for a time suspended the coinage of silver dollars. The reason was that half dollars were a full legal tender for any amount, just as much as dollars were, and, inasmuch as the country was new and poor, it was thought that half dollars would be more convenient in circulation than dollars, and, inasmuch as ireniation than dollars, and, inasmuch as circulation than dollars, and, inasmuch as they could be used in payment of debts the same as dollars, it made no difference, but the coinage was on the same basis as that of gold, and any man having silver builton ould convert it into money just the same as though it were gold, and the treasury tables given out at Washington show that from 1806 down to 1873 there was \$164, 318,071 of silver coined in this country. In 1871 there were 1,117,127 silver dollars colned—not subsidiary coins, but dollars—and in 1872 there were 1,118,600 silver dollars coined, being nearly twice the number ever before coined in one year. Bear this in mind—the two years before v twice as many silver dollars coined as in any previous year. Mr. Schurz knew these facts, and yet he presents his figures in such a way as to make the impression that no silver had been coined in this ountry, and therefore we demonstized

His next claim is that we had more money per capita in circulation in 1896 than we had prior to the demonetization. and that, therefore, there was no reduction in the volume of money, and that conse-quently demonetization had nothing to do quently demonstration had nothing to do with the fall of prices. He says that in 1895 we had a total of \$2,217,000,000 in circulation, making \$22.96 per capita, while in 1873 we had only \$18.64 per cap-

Tables Wrong. Now, this is based on the tables given out by one branch of the treasury department—that is, the director of the mint—and sometimes copied in the reports of other branches of the treasury, but they emanate originally from the office of the director of the mint, and they are not ony wrong, but are well known to be wrong ly wrong, but are well known to be wrong. In his report for the year 1892 the director of the mint explains the origin of these ta-bles. They ascertained what specie there was in the country at the time of resump was in the country at the time of resump-tion, and they have added to it year by year the coinage and what the custom house records show to have been imported, and they have deducted only what the rec-ords show to have been used in the arts and what the records show to have been exported, and they assume that all the balance is still in circulation. They make no allowance for what was carried over our southern boundary in a quarter of a cenour southern boundary in a quarter of acci-tury unrecorded, nor for what was carried over our northern boundary during that time unrecorded, nor for what was carried to China during that time unrecorded, nor for what was lost during that time, nor for what was used in the arts for a quarter of a century without a record having been made of it, and they make no allow-ance for what was carried to Europe in the pockets of American citizens traveling abroad and of which no record is made. Yet in one of his reports the director of the mint says that it was estimated that the American travelers in Europe during the American travelers in Europe during the year of the Paris exposition spent \$90,000,000,000. Of course the most of that we may presume was in the shape of letters of credit, and therefore a record was made of it, but no record was made of what they carried in their pockets. Thus you see that the tables become utterly worthless. Again, in regard to paper money, they assume that every dollar that was ever issued by the government and is not shown by the records at Washington to have been canceled is still in circulation, a proposition too absurd to be discussed.

too absurd to be discussed. Reports of Banks

But the treasury department gives out another report that is accurate, and it tells an entirely different story in regard to the amount of money we have in our country. This report is given out by the comptroler of the currency, who has supervision of the national banks. For several years past the comptroller has been sending a request to every bank in the United States, national, state and private, to report the amount. al, state and private, to report the amount of money they had on hand at the close of business on a particular day and to state what it consisted of. There are in the United States a little less than 4,000 ns United States and about 5,000 state and private banks and about 5,000 state and private banks. Substantially all of these banks responded to the inquiry, and I have here the comptroller's report for the year 1895, and on page 15 he gives a summary of these reports.

mary of these reports.

I will give you this in the language of the coroptroller: "The cash held by na-tional banks on July 11 and by other banks at about that date amounted to \$631,111,290, classified as follows: Gold, \$127,621,090; silver, \$15,594,037; specie not classified, \$19,298,363; paper currency, \$242,730,129; fractional currency, \$1,023,not classified, \$19,298,393; paper currency, \$1,023,-\$342,739,129; fractional currency, \$1,023,-\$442, and cash not classified, \$124,835,220." The reports for several prior years were practically the same. At about that time there was in the United States treasury all told \$329,617,713 available for circulaion. Adding this sum to what there wa ben in all the banks of the United State then in all the banks of the United States it makes \$050,629,000. This constituted all of the money in sight in this country except what there was then in the pockets of the people. There is no way of ascertaining definitely just what this would amount to, but considering the fact that we had had several years of panic and idleness and distress, during which time most of the little savings had been used up, and considering the further facts that in recent fears building associations have been formed in every village in the land.

and the money that used to be saved or hoarded in a small way was drawn out and absorbed by these building associa-tions, and that we have banks in almost every village in the land, and that all busi ness men deposit every day so as not be run the risk of leaving much money in their stores overnight, it is apparent that the amount of money then in the pockets of the people was not large. Good judges have asserted that when you take into con-sideration all of the poor laboring classes of this country and of the colored people of the south, and the fact that farmers had very little money, an average of \$5 per household would be a full average, and as there were then about 14,000,000 fam-lies, that would make \$70,000,000. But in order to cover every contingency let us nearly double this, let us add another \$50. being at that time, as we say, in the peckets of the people. Adding this sum to what there was then in the backs and in the treasury, it makes \$1,070,529,000 as the total money in the United States avail-able for circulation, less than half of the um named by Mr. Schurz

Amount Per Capita

Now, bear in mind that this is the result Now, bear in mind that this is the result of an sctual inventory made by all the moneyed institutions in this country, and therefore is the most reliable information which the treasury department has yet furnished us upon this question. If you say we have underestimated the amount in the pockets of the people, then add another \$E\$ for each household, and it will other \$5 for each household, and it will make only \$70,000,000 more and still be

only half the sum named by Mr. Schurz.

If Mr. Schurz knew these facts and withheld them from his audience and his readers and used figures that were incorrect for the purpose of making a wron impression, then you will admit that he is not a safe guide. If he did not know these facts, then it will be admitted he is not safe counselor. But in either case it is ap-parent that so much of his argument as was based upon the alleged amount of money we have in this country must fall to the ground.

Money Scarce.

The fact is, there is not enough money in this country at present to do its busi-ness. In all of the agricultural states of the south, the Mississippi valley and the west there is the greatest scarcity of money. The banks are unable to furnish what needed, and even in the money center is needed, and even in the money centers a very little disturbance renders the banks helpless. Recently we had what is known as the Diamond Match stock speculation, and a collapse followed, and so seriously did this single speculation strain the mon-ey market of this great city, with all of its large banks, that many of the banks had to refuse credits to their customers in legitimate business, and the banks, acting together, forced the Stock Exchange to close, so that there should be no market quotations on Diamond Match stock, for sar that otherwise a number of banks would be unable to meet their obligat and be ruined. A few years ago the banks of New York, that are perniciously active in this money agitation, actually refused to pay their obligations because they had not the money with which to do it and not the money with which to do it and forced the public to take clearing house certificates. Mr. Schurz says there are oceans of money lying idle, and then in another sentence he says that gold is now leaving our country and going to Europe because it finds profitable employment there. Naturally you ask if there are oceans of money lying idle in those money centers then how can money going there from here find profitable employment there. He is no doubt correct in this, that He is no doubt correct in this, that there is congestion in money centers, it is because of the constant downwar tendency in prices which prevents prudent men from embarking in enterprises and using money for legitimate purposes. The heart is congested and the extremities are cold, a condition which always follows

when a large portion of the blood is taken from a patient Small Amount of Gold Here. In passing I call your attention again to the fact that on the 11th day of July, 1895, all of the banks in the United States of America together held only \$127,629,099 of gold, and that sum, added to the \$100,000,000 of gold that is supposed to be constantly in the treasury, constituted all the gold there was in sight in the United States No sensible man now claims the poor people are hoarding gold. The fact is that even rich people rarely get to see it. In depicting the horrors which will come upon our country in the event of the election of Mr. Bryan, Mr. Schurz points out in a thrilling manner how \$600,000,000 of gold would instantly take wings and van-ish. Other gold standard orators have ish. Other gold standard orators have dwelt loud and long upon the vanishing of \$600,000,000 of gold. It is one of the stock arguments met everywhere, and it is iterated and reiterated by the bankers uselves. Now, in view of the facts pub lished by the treasury department itself, and which will not be challenged by gold standard people, I am warranted in assert-ing that these bankers know that there is scarcely \$200,000,000 of gold in the entire country, including what there is in the United States treasury. They know that if every dollar of gold were withdrawn from all the banks in this country it would nake only a little over \$127,000,000 make only a little over \$127,000,000. When they therefore try to make the impression that there would be a contraction of \$000,000,000, their conduct is in keeping with the whole history of this gold standard movement—that is, it is one of misrepresentation, deception and fraud. These bankers further know, and Mr. Schurz knows, that, no matter who is elected resident. elected president, so long as they want to run their banks they will of necessity keep run their banks they will of necessity keep some gold, and it will perform the func-tions of money while they have it. The fact is, they could not well reduce the amount of gold they now have, and who-ever is elected president there will be lit-tle or no movement of gold from the banks of this country, but if it was all is a of this country, but if it were all to go, and if that which is in the United States treasury were also to go, it would amount to only about \$227,000,000 of gold. Therefore, so much of the awful catasti that is to befall this land by the ren on t is to beam this and by the removal of \$600,000,000 of gold in the event of the election of Mr. Bryan will not come to case. It is one of those predicted storms that it is not necessary to insure against.

But the main fabric of the whole speech

of Mr. Schurz is based upon the theory of overproduction. He insists that there is a fall in the price of silver and that this is due to overproduction; that there was so much more silver produced than formerly that it had to fall in price. You will readily see that if there was the same increase in the production of both metals then there was no reason why the relations which they bore to each other, or the mar-ket ratio which they bore to each other, should change. Mr. Schurz knew this. Why didn't he state it that way? Because Why didn't he state it that way? Because he knew the facts were against him. He wanted to make an impression which he could not make without a suppression of part of the case. Fortunately this is not a matter that we need to speculate about. We have history, experience and accurate data upon this subject. According to the tables issued by the treasury department Aug. 16, 1893, showing the total production of gold and silver in the world at coinage value, it appears that from the year 1792, when our monetary system was founded, to the year 1852, the time of the when our monetary system was founded, to the year 1852, the time of the great gold discoveries—being a period of 60 years—the total production of silver in the world, rating it at coinage value, was \$1,769,197,000 and the total production of gold in the world during that time was \$960,236,000—that is, on the average there was just about twice as much silver produced as gold during that time. The production of each metal varied of course during the different years and yet the market

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Al Baking

ratio between the two metals remained practically the same during all that time.

The tables giving the market prices show
that during those 60 years there was a variance of only seven-tenths of one point,
or just about the cost of exchange. The same tables show that from 1852 to 1873 the total gold production of the world was \$2,516,575,000, while the total silver production was only \$989,225,000—that is, there was 2½ times as much gold produced as silver, yet the market ratio remained unchanged during these 21 years, just as it had during the period of 60 years when there was twice as much silver as gold produced. Again, the same tables show that from 1873 to 1892, inclusive, the total gold production of the world was \$2,176,505,000, while the total silver production was \$2,347,087,000—that is, the production of gold was nearly equal to that of silver. During the first two periods allver was a money metal. During the last period it was not. Inasmuch as silver did not fall in value, as measured in gold, during the 60 years in which there was twice as much silver produced as there was gold, it is clear that had silver not monetized it would not have fallen when the gold production was equal to that of silver after 1873.

Silver Has Not Fallen.

Again, silver has not fallen in compari son with other property. By taking the average price of all commodities known to the market it is found that a pound of silver will buy as great an amount of com-modities as ever. Silver occupies the same relation to the products of the earth and to labor today that it did before. It is gold that has gone up. The law, by striking competition, has given gold down the monopoly. It protects gold against competition. Practically the gold dollar is a 200 cont dollar Nominally it still has only 100 cents in it, but it takes 200 cents worth of commodities to get one when measured by bimetallic prices. Conse-quently we find, first, that there has been no increase in the production of silver when compared with the increase in the production of gold, and, secondly, we fine that silver has not fallen when compared with property and the products of labor. Therefore the entire fabric of Mr. Schurz's argument must fall to the ground

Fall of Wages. Mr. Schurz next tried to convey the in pression that wages have not fallen and were therefore not affected by the demonetization of silver, and he says that wage have risen more than 60 per cent since 1860. See the ingenuity of this and ask yourselves whether this is a fair way of representing that question. All the world knows that wages have nearly doubled since 1860. The question is, How have wages been affected by the fact that this wages been allected by the late that this country and Europe demonstized silver and reduced the volume of money in the world between 1873 and 1879 Had he been candid he would have compared the wages for, say, 12 years prior to the general demonetization with wages for 12 years after that general demonetization was ac-

complished.

This subject of wages was carefully inquired into in the year 1891 by a commitee appointed by the United States senate This committee made a thorough invest gation. John G. Carlisle, the present see retary of the treasury, was a member of that committee. It made a long and full report, and it showed that between 1840 and 1873 wages had just about doubled, and then the report says, "After 1873 there was a marked falling off." The report goes on and shows that toward 1880 there was a slight rise in wages above the point they had recently fallen to, but they never reached the point they had occupied bewhich continued. Mr. Schurz was once a member of the Its value as a preventive is only equaled United States senate, and the investiga- by its power to afford instantaneous re-

tion by this committee on the subject of lief. wages must have attracted his attention If he was thorough in his investigation If he was thorough in his investigation, he must have seen this report. Had he been thoroughly candid he would not have tried to make the impression that because wages had risen between 1860 and 1873 therefore they were still as high as they ever were. The fact is that there was a great fall in wages between 1873 and 1880. There was a slight rally in 1880 due to causes which I will explain presently. This lasted for a comparatively short time, and since that time there has been a steady decline in wages. Wages and prices must on the average go hand in land. Laber on the average go hand in hand. Labor creates property. If property must be sold for low prices, then labor cannot be paid high wages for creating it. This is axio-

Mr. Schurz tells us that if the demon tization of silver had anything to do with the fall in prices then the fall should have come instantly. I ask you to consider that statement a moment and then tell me whether it is not contrary to the universal experience of mankind. Owners of property do not accept lower prices until they are obliged to. No matter what cause may are obliged to. No matter what cause may be operating to reduce prices, owners of property hold it up as long as they can. They hold it up until the debts press too hard and the strain gets too severe, when they are obliged to let it go. So that the decline is never instant, and in the very nature of things comes gradually, the weaker holders giving way first and the stronger holding out till the last. Further, silver was not demonetized by all of the countries at once. Germany set her face toward demonstization in 1871, but did not enset her law until 1873. Our government acted in 1873. The other natio lowed later. Holland acted in 1875, Rus sia in 1876, and Austria did not adopt gold standard until 1879. It is true that owing to the fact that Germany, Italy and owing to the fact that Germany, Italy and some other countries drew heavily upon the principal gold market of the world, which is London, there were serious mone-tary disturbances in London and some por-tions of Europe almost every year after 1873, and prices, and consequently busi-ness, were seriously affected in Europe during this year. All of the leading finan-cial writers of England refer to this fact, cial writers of England refer to this fact, and, although they insist on maintaining the gold standard for England because she is a creditor nation, they attribute this fall in prices, this disturbance in business. to the acts of the governments of Europ in striking down silver by law and esta lishing a gold standard because these acts Supply and Demand.

Supply and Demand.

By destroying silver they reduced the supply of money in the world. By adopting a gold standard they increased the demand for gold. In our country there were a number of reasons why the demonetization of silver was not immediately felt. First, the government had between 1865 and 1869 reduced the volume of paper money we had in this country, which was all the money we had, from \$1,640,000,000 odd down to less than \$800,000,000 and had issued bonds instead. This reduction in the volume of money then in circulation in our country was followed by a cor-

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Smokers, if you have falled to find a cigar to suit you, try "Heimlich". Crown," the best in the market.

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A hacking cough is not only annoying to others, but is dangerous to the person who has it. One Minute Cough Cure will quickly put an end to it.

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DeWitt's Witch Hazel Saive is an aniseptic, soothing and healing application for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, etc., and cures piles like magic. It instantly stops pain. EAGLE DRUG STORE.

Michael Johnson, the tailor, is now comfortably located in his new quarters in the Sauer building. He has a new stock of fall and winter goods and can make an excellent suit or overcoat cheap.

Speed and safety are the watch words of the age. One Minute Cough Cure acts speedily, safely and never fails. Asthma, bronchitis, coughs and colds are cured EAGLE DRUG STORE.

They are so little you hardly know you are taking them. They cause no griping. yet they act quickly and most thoroughly. Such are the famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Small in size, great in results.

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Owing to ill bealth 1 am anxious to dispose of my business with all utensils, wagons, horses, etc., complete as a running concern. For further particulars apply to Charles Salassa, Pine Street.

Many lives of usefulness have been cut short by neglect to break up an ordinary cold. Pneumonia, bronchitis and even consumption can be averted by the prompt use of One Minute Cough Cure. EAGLE DRUG STORE.

Tetter, eczema and all similar skin troubles are cured by the use of DeWitt's Whitch Hazel Salve. It soothes at once restores the tissues to their natural condition, and never fails to cure piles.

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The bread and cake of the Superio Bakery can be had at the following agencles: James Lisa's, Mrs. Hoskin's, Red Jacket: Martin Kuhn's, J. C. Lean's Peter Olcem's, Calumet Village, and Weisensuer's, Guilbaul's, Lake Linden, A. fresh supply is left at these agencies every day, and the prices are as low as the lowest

Many political speakers, clergymen, singers and others who use the voice excessively, rely upon One Minute Cough Cure to prevent huskiness and laryngitis. EAGLE DRUG STORE.

To the Public.

Any person desiring to take ice for the coming season will do well to call on John M. Messner & Son, the famous ice dealers, and make arrangements for your supply. Ice suitable for any purpose. Orders by telephone promptly delivered. J. M. MESSNER & SON.

461 Pine Street. Chronic constination is a painful, disagreeable and life-shortening difficulty. It deranges the system, causes sick headache, bad breath, and poisons the blood. It can be readily overcome by DeWitt's Little Early Risers. These little pulls are

great regulators. EAGLE DRUG STORE

Suckien's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cute, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever ores, tetter, chapped hands, chilbiains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price, 25 cents per box. For sale by D. T. Macdonald.

The Laurium Fair.

Mr. Feinberg, of the fair, arrived from Chicago, where he purchased a big stock of fall goods, consisting of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, ladies' and gent's furnishing goods, etc. We are sure to save you 40 cents on every dollar. We sell for gold or silver, bit it must be United States standard money.

I. FEINBERG & Co., Near Laurium Post Office

The Finlanders'

Mutual Fire insurance company of Houghton and Keweenaw countres, organised in 1890 according to the laws of the State of Michigan, will insure property of its mem ers. Have paid fire losses over \$3,000 during its existence. The company paid back during the last year to sixty-two of its members of ave years' standing 68 per cent of their premiu amounting to \$3,502. Will pay back during this year on the same rate to thirty-six members of five years' stand-ing \$1,447. On the first day of July the company had 414 members, \$351,-320 worth of property insured, and \$7,611.27 in treasury. For further parliculars apply to the undersigned.

JOHN BLOMQVIST, President.

ALEX LEINONEN, Secretary.
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